

VLR-10/16/84 NRHP-12/6/84

OMB NO. 1024-0018  
exp. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

## 1. Name

historic Hotel Danville (formerly Municipal Building and City Market) (VHLC File No. 108-27)

and/or common Hotel Danville

## 2. Location

street & number 600 Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Danville N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Virginia code 51 county (in city) code 590

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: housing

## 4. Owner of Property

name Hotel Danville Company

street & number 306 Dartmouth Street

city, town Boston N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts 02116

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Danville, VA

street & number Courts and Jail Building City of Danville

city, town Danville state Virginia

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none known has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date N/A  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			N/A

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Hotel Danville is a high-rise structure composed of a central tower and two smaller axes, forming a V-shaped plan. Erected in 1926-1928, the Hotel Danville served as the city's premier hostelry and included a cinema, the Capitol Theater. The principal block, ten stories in height and rendered in the popular Neo-Adamesque style, is located on a promontory in the heart of Danville's central business district. Along with the nearby Masonic Temple (1922), its precursor, the building is Danville's principal visual landmark, abruptly punctuating the even horizon of the city's "metropolitan" skyline. The secondary building element, the attached three-story rectangular hipped roof wing, or annex, on Floyd Street is a vestigial part of the former Municipal Building and City Market complex (c. 1890-1926), which once occupied the entire site. The Municipal Building was removed in 1926 to make way for the Hotel Danville, following the relocation of city offices. The annex was originally designed in the Romanesque Revival style but was altered in 1926. The hotel portion of the complex is constructed about a steel frame and is faced with red tapestry brick. Classical details including rusticated banding, quoins, cartouches, and a parapet and roof balustrade, are rendered in mottled gray terra cotta. The annex is a load-bearing masonry structure of common red brick laid in tinted mortar and appointed with simple brownstone trim. A unique cast terra cotta bull's head motif adorns the northeast corner. The interior of the hotel is in near original condition on the lower levels (floors one through three) and contains an ornate lobby, grand stair and mezzanine level appointed in the Neo-Adamesque manner. Floors four through ten contained elevators and guest rooms of undistinguished architectural quality now converted to apartments. The Capitol Theater, which formed the second axis, was a rectangular, box-like building envelope, whose plain brick walls were entirely unadorned. This portion of the building was remodeled c. 1950 and the orchestra portion and stage were removed during Certified Rehabilitation in 1982-83. The theater entrance remains extant and continues as an integral part of the principal facade along Main Street. The Hotel Danville was closed and remained unoccupied after 1975. Final Certification for the rehabilitation of the structure was received in May, 1984 and the building re-opened for residential apartment use.

### DESCRIPTION

The Hotel Danville is designed in the Neo-Adamesque architectural style, perhaps more commonly referred to as the Federal-Revival style, popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The structure rests upon a two-and-one-half story base articulated with rusticated banding, rendered in mottled gray, salt-glazed terra cotta designed to resemble gray granite. The same material is used for the trim throughout the principal facades and contrasts with the uniformly colored, red tapestry brick. The east elevation of the base contains six bays along the first floor which descends to the north following the steep grade of Floyd Street. In the center there is a single entrance defined by a pedimented doorway with a classical entablature flanked by fluted pilasters. Immediately to the north, there are two small storefronts which are architecturally undistinguished but which contain single-leaved glazed doors with transom lights flanked by narrow plate glass windows.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** circa 1890, 1927      **Builder/Architect** Clements, Chism & Parker/developer

H.A. Underwood/architect  
(William M. Poindexter/architect)

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hotel Danville, located in south-central Virginia in the city whose name it bears, is significant locally within the broad pattern of urban, industrial and socio-economic development and by association with Danville's ascendance as Virginia's largest regional agricultural trade center during the early twentieth century. The city's tallest building, the ten-story Hotel Danville is rendered in Neo-Adamesque style and is situated upon the highest point in downtown. The monumental high-rise structure, one of two such buildings in the city (Masonic Temple, 1922), is an architectural and visual landmark contributing a cosmopolitan character to downtown Danville and its urban skyline. The Hotel Danville is reflective of the local development forces which accompanied the national economic boom of the mid- and late 1920s, immediately preceding the onset of the Great Depression. The consolidation of the city's tobacco warehousing and processing industry and the rise of the textile industry along the Dan River, combined with technological improvements in transportation, communication and the rise of entertainment to create, by 1926, a market environment attractive for construction of a multi-purpose, commercial high-rise structure. The hotel, easily accessible to travelers and businesspeople disembarking from the Southern Railroad's passenger station on Craighead Street and touring motorists using the improved Piedmont Highway, accommodated two hundred guests. Incorporating a motion picture theater in the western portion of the building (Capitol Theater), the hotel also served as the site of Danville's first commercial radio broadcasting station. Included in the property is the hotel annex, the vestigial element of the Municipal Building and City Market complex (c. 1890) which formerly occupied the entire site. By 1926, expanding municipal government needs and a favorable economic climate necessitated the demolition of the Municipal Building and partial razing of the City Market to accommodate the Hotel Danville. The surviving portion of the annex is significant both through its location as a historical focal point of community activity and its (later) association with Chism & Parker, Inc., owner/builder of the Hotel Danville and the furniture firm which was the building's prime tenant between 1928-1981.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The owner and developer of the Hotel Danville was the firm of Clements, Chism and Parker, Inc. The firm, which originated in Danville in the 1880s, was the city's largest retail furniture enterprise and occupied the balance of the commercial space in the building. Clements and Parker, Inc., managed the property until 1975, when the hotel was permanently closed.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet #9)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.187 acres

Quadrangle name Danville, VA-N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	B						
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing			
C				D						
E				F						
G				H						

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for the property is described in Deed Book 663, page 30, which is the legal description of the parcel. The boundary is justified by virtue of the fact the historic structures occupy nearly the entire site. (See Continuation Sheet #11)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christopher W. Closs, MNRP

organization Closs Planning Consultants date July 8, 1983

street & number 4 Bicentennial Square telephone (603) 224-6714

city or town Concord state New Hampshire 03301

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



H. Bryan Mitchell  
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date October 16, 1984

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 10/16/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 1

For NPS use only
received
date entered

The second story of the principal facades (at grade along Main Street) contains, from southeast to east, the entrances to the [former] Capitol Theater, hotel and furniture salesroom spaces. The former are identified by a large metal marquee adorned with classical motifs, suspended from the building on chains from decorative ornaments in the form of terra cotta lions' heads above the doorways. The original marquee of the Capitol Theater had been altered in 1947 but now has been restored to its original configuration. The latter, the entrance to the furniture showroom of Clements and Parker, Inc., at the canted corner, features an identical element above a deeply recessed doorway.

The hotel entrance retains the original wooden revolving door and paired, flanking entrance doors, all appointed with bronze or nickled brass hardware. Tooled granite steps serve this entrance from the sidewalk.

The bay interstices fronting on the corner of Main and Floyd Streets are composed of divided plate-glass windows with ribbed, leaded-glass transoms above. This treatment is repeated for the doorways within the recessed entrance. The showroom windows and transoms are framed in bronze, detailed with a classical molding profile.

The third story or lobby level is characterized by tall, large round-arched windows containing three-light-over-three-light sash and fixed transoms with radiating muntins. These openings are adorned with rusticated, radiating voussoirs and pillowed keystones.

The fenestration of the building is regular throughout, contributing to the balance and symmetry characteristic of the Neo-Adamesque style. On the fourth story, window openings are rectangular and utilize transom lights over double-hung sash. On the upper levels, the windows are square. All sashes are eight-lights over one in wooden frames.

Between the ninth and tenth floors is a terra cotta cornice articulated with cartouches located in every other mullion. This line is intersected at center between the principal facades, by parallel quoining, which defines the plane of the canted corner. Similarly, quoins enframe the corners of the principal facades on the northeast and southwest ends and are returned upon the transverse wall planes (north and west).

On the west elevation, stories one through four are plain, unarticulated brick; the upper levels of the wall plane are punctuated with three bays. Like the principal elevations, windows are eight-over-one double-hung wooden sash. The north elevation repeats the fenestration of the west side on the upper stories and abuts the three-story annex situated along Floyd Street. Each of these end elevations is distinguished by an original painted wall sign ("HOTEL DANVILLE - FIREPROOF") at parapet level.

ONE NO. 3021-0118  
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 2

Near the base of the structure, along the west elevation extended the long, two-story horizontal expanse of the Capitol Theater, also finished in plain red brick. This rectangular structure, which had a flat roof, bore no exterior architectural ornamentation or window apertures. The rear portion was removed in 1982 as part of Certified Rehabilitation.

The rear addition, introduced as part of the same rehabilitation, follows the form, scale, and massing of the original building. Fitted against the hotel's two rear walls, the addition conforms to the structure's "V" plan. The addition utilizes one-over-one windows within a wall plane of brick matching that of the hotel.

The roofline is defined by a heavy masonry entablature. This element is topped by a balustrade capped with urns above the principal facades. A broken swan's neck pediment with cartouche is located upon the balustrade railing above the canted corner, behind which rises a short steel flagpole. The flat asphalt/gravel composition roof is otherwise unadorned with the exception of an elevator penthouse, finished in stucco, and mechanical equipment for the heating system.

The interior of the hotel is distinguished by the expansive, ornate central lobby, which is finished in the Neo-Adamesque style. This space is comprised of main floor, grand stair and mezzanine level. The lobby is approached through a well in the center, which serves both principal entrances (Main and Floyd Streets) and contains a marble stair appointed with wrought-iron balusters and bronze railing. The interior of the lobby, a full two stories in height, is richly adorned with molded plaster ornament of classical details. The original color scheme has been maintained and expresses a rich, polychromatic effect. Broad, paneled pilasters and piers and a deeply coffered ceiling, enriched with various moldings, complement the intricately patterned tiled surface of the lobby floor. A mezzanine balcony circumscribes three sides of the lobby area and is reached via the grand stair, which rises along the east wall. The stair is appointed with marble treads, a wrought-iron baluster and bronze railing. The monumental lobby space is illuminated with the original suspended brass luminaires. The entire lobby, its features and original function, continue as integral elements in the rehabilitated hotel.

The balance of the structure's interior space on the lower three levels and basement is devoted to several apartment units, a small lounge, service, utility and mechanical rooms. These areas formerly contained kitchen, laundry and utility closets, concession space, staff bathrooms and storage areas and were simply finished with plain plastered walls and ceilings. The furniture showroom of Clements and Parker, Inc., occupied the commercial space along Floyd Street.

The upper levels, floors four through ten, contain apartments which utilize the characteristic double-loaded corridor layout and are finished with contemporary, fire-rated gypsum wallboard surfaces. Hallways are carpeted and the building is sprinklered. Previous finishes/features in hotel guest rooms were the result of repeated remodelings over time and included acoustic tile ceilings, papered walls in a variety of patterns and carpeting in corridors. Doors were of ordinary one-panel design, hung on metal frames.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

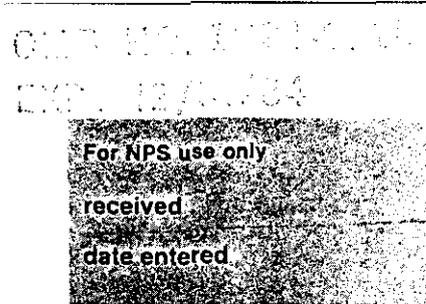
**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 3



The architecturally significant lobby continues to be the focal point of the interior of the building, both in a decorative and functional sense. No other spaces or features of design or ornamental significance remained extant prior to the start of rehabilitation in 1982.

The (former) City Market or annex reveals only two elevations (east and west) exposed to view, as the building shares party walls with the hotel and the state armory. Distinguishing features of this eight-bay, rectangular red brick structure include masonry walls laid in red tinted mortar and a tunnel which passes through the lower (north) portion of the building from grade (Floyd Street) to an inner courtyard.

The facade of the building is delineated by a brick water table at first-floor window sill level and tooled, rectangular brownstone sills and lintels enframing the window openings. A corbeled brick string course at the third-floor level originally included Romanesque arches above the windows. These were removed during alterations in 1926 but an example survives on the west elevation. A corbeled cornice of brick included dentils and a partial entablature caps the wall plane. On the second and third floors of both wall planes at the north end, there is a square, recessed panel in the brick wall, corbeled at the top. Wall details are repeated on the west wall plane. An important decorative element, a bull's head cast in terra cotta, projects from the wall along Floyd Street near the location of the original arched entrance, denoting the building's original function as the city meat market. An original exterior brick furnace chimney, square in plan, rises along the center of the west wall plane.

The original configuration of the roof, which is hipped-style with a ridge, remains. The black slate surface and octagonal, louvered ventilator formerly mounted on the ridge were previously removed (c. 1960). The roof is now clad with black asphalt shingles. Principal entrances include a freight delivery entrance on the west elevation and a secondary egress door within the tunnel.

All original (pre-1926) interior features and finishes had previously been covered or removed with the exception of a decorative pressed metal ceiling on the upper floor.

The balance of the space was used for an office and furniture salesroom by Clements and Parker, Inc., and extended into the second and third floor of the Hotel Danville building. This space bore no architectural detailing and was typically finished in common, painted hard plaster. Basement areas in all areas have exposed concrete walls and are otherwise unfinished. Interior spaces in this structure have also been redesigned for residential apartment units.

The site consists of a narrowly confined, inner courtyard which has only one access, through the aforementioned tunnel fronting on Floyd Street. This area, used for service and utility functions of the hotel and furniture business, remains in use as a parking area and delivery entrance. The driveway continues (north) through the adjacent state armory building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

THIS FILE IS FOR THE  
EXP. 12/31/84

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

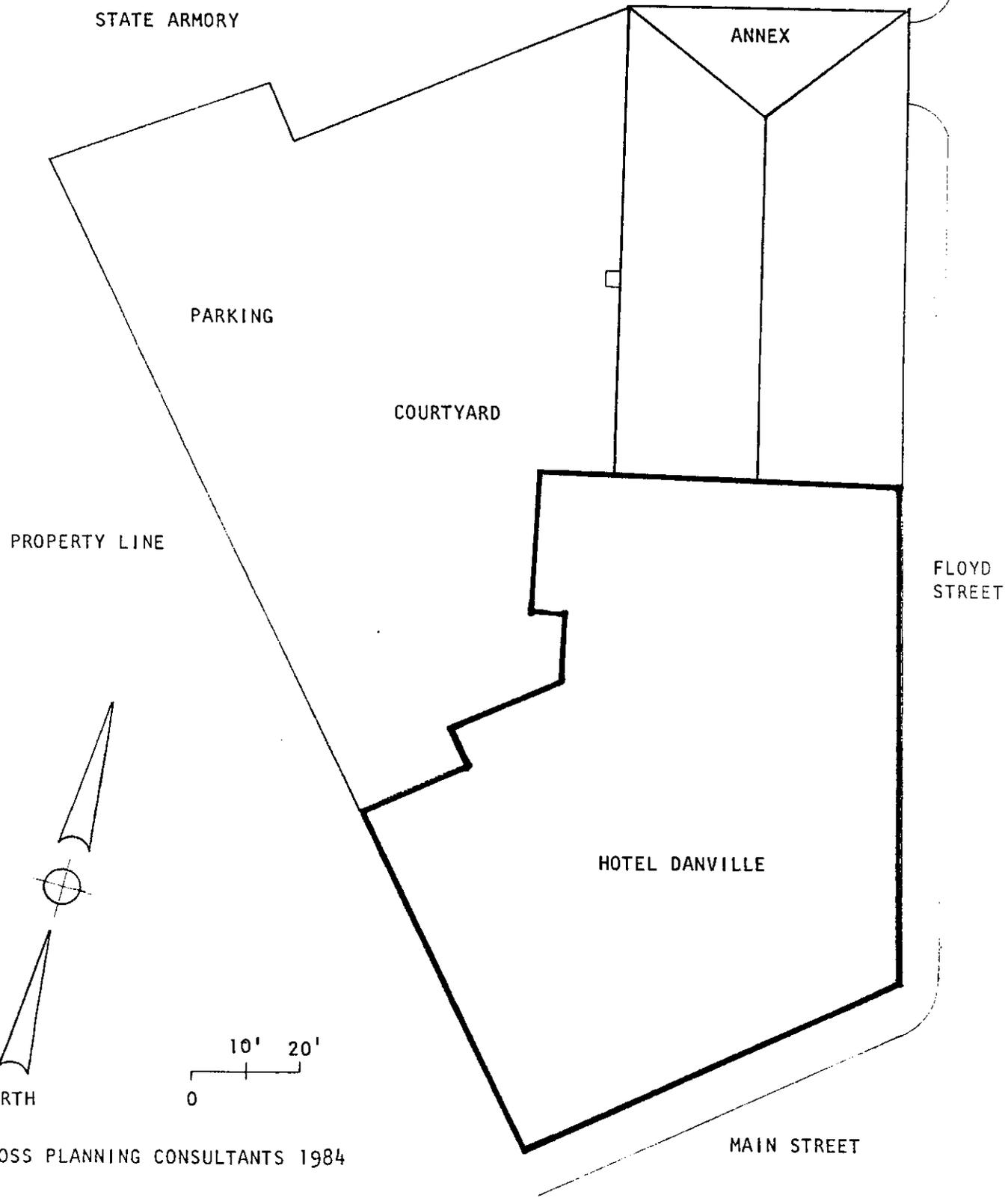
HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

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Continuation sheet Site Plan 4

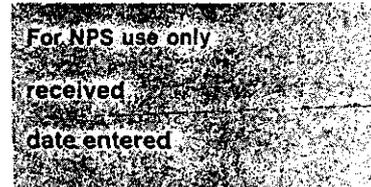
Item number 7

Page 4



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia  
Continuation sheet 5

Item number 8

Page 1

The location of the Hotel Danville and previous use of the site as the city's Municipal Building and City Market are also significant in the broad context of Danville's urban development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Prior to 1890, the site of the hotel belonged to the estate of Lewis A. Yates and contained a residential dwelling.<sup>1</sup> The lot was purchased by the city of Danville in the same year and the first Municipal Building was erected upon it. The new building was a two-and-one-half story structure, designed in the Romanesque Revival style by William M. Poindexter of Washington, DC.<sup>2</sup> The structure is believed to have been built by the noted local architect-builder Thomas B. Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald, a dominant industrial figure in late nineteenth-century Danville, owned a major brickyard in the city and served as president of the Riverside Cotton Mills Company.

The northern wing of the 1890 building, the first City Market, survives, albeit in altered form, and has served as an annex to the Hotel Danville since 1928. Better known as the "Curb Market," which derived its name from the early stalls set up along the street sidewalk, the City Market was, and continues to be, a colorful and popular institution in downtown commercial life.<sup>3</sup> The present market is located one block north of the Hotel Danville.

As a regional agricultural trade center, Danville's economy focused primarily on the region's chief commercial crop, bright-leaf tobacco. Danville, with steadily increasing urban population, also attracted local farmers to market produce and other basic foodstuffs directly in the downtown center. The City Market provided a place for the farmers to hawk their farm produce in a central location, obviating the need to peddle door-to-door.

The City Market was displaced in 1926 by the demolition of the old Municipal Building and conversion of the (north) market wing for use as a furniture salesroom by Clements and Parker, Inc. The tradition of the city market was continued, however, with the erection of the new market building on Spring Street in 1935, half a block behind (northwest) the Hotel Danville, opposite the present armory building.

In spite of a general national economic slump following the First World War and depressed farm and cotton textile prices locally, Danville's population continued to grow. In 1925, Danville led Virginia's eight largest cities in the number of building permits issued for new construction.<sup>4</sup> During this period, it was deemed necessary to investigate the alternatives for expansion of the city's municipal government offices, room for expansion being unavailable on the existing site.

A catastrophic fire occurred on January 3, 1920, and gutted many of the commercial buildings along Main and Union Streets in Danville's downtown core, destroying with it the Masonic Temple. Rebuilt and occupied in 1922, the new Masonic Temple contained offices, professional suites, retail space and masonic lodge rooms, and is recorded as Danville's first skyscraper and largest commercial building.<sup>5</sup> This significant design precedent, combined with the favorable national economic climate after 1925 and the relative decline of the city's small, aging hotels were considerable determinants in the planning and design of the Hotel Danville the following year.

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EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

6

Item number 8

Page 2

Municipal policy concerning the relocation of city offices and combining them with courtroom facilities coalesced in 1926, resulting in the erection of the new Municipal Building on Patton Street a year later.<sup>6</sup>

On February 16, 1925, the city sold the former Municipal Building and City Market property to the fashionable Clements, Chism and Parker, Inc. Over the next two years the principal block of the old municipal offices was torn down, leaving only the north wing (City Market) extant. This structure was remodeled by the introduction of five interior floors for salesroom use. Construction of the new Hotel Danville building was completed early in 1927, with the Capitol Theater opening in February of that year. The hotel opened in July, and Clements and Parker, Inc., whose business name had recently been abbreviated, followed in August, 1927. The hotel was designed by H.A. Underwood & Co., architects of Raleigh, North Carolina. The Angle-Blackford Company of Greensboro, North Carolina and Danville was the building contractor for the project.<sup>7</sup>

The hotel was leased to the W.R. Barringer Hotels, which decorated and furnished the interior, opening in October, 1928. The Capitol Theater was leased, furnished and operated by a movie firm from Washington, DC.<sup>8</sup> The theater was permanently closed in 1978, reflecting declining patronage and the shift in consumer entertainment preferences away from the central business district.

The Hotel Danville operated successfully for more than forty years in part due to its prominent location, highly visible to travelers, and its reputation as a fine hostelry along the Piedmont Highway (US Route 29/Main Street). The replacement and opening of the new reinforced-concrete North Main Street Bridge on January 11, 1928 was timely and greatly facilitated access through the downtown area, lending convenience for motorists destined for the hotel. Among the notable personages who visited the hotel were Eleanor Roosevelt, Justice Stinet and Governors Pollard through Tuck, and movie stars Greer Garson, Randolph Scott and Lash Larue.<sup>9</sup>

In entertainment and communications the Hotel Danville served as the city's focal point for these rapidly-evolving elements of twentieth-century technology. The Capitol Theater, incorporated in the western portion of the building, opened in February, 1927, and provided film entertainment for local patrons and the traveling public until its closure in 1978. The theater also served as a public auditorium for many public, business, civic and fraternal events over the years, including the Rotary Club. The Hotel Danville was also the site of the city's first radio broadcasting station.<sup>10</sup> In 1930, WBTM erected its original transmitting antennae atop the Hotel Danville's roof. In 1939, WBTM moved its studios and offices into the building, utilizing the space along Floyd Street until 1954.

The Hotel Danville was closed in 1975 as a direct result of escalating operating costs and declining patronage. Indirectly, changing national preferences in transportation away from rail and secondary highway travel to air services and interstate highway use contributed to the hotel's demise. Additionally, the diffusion of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

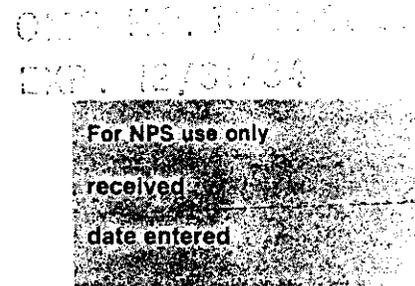
**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

Continuation sheet 7

Item number 8

Page 3



new urban development in Danville to peripheral areas and along the major highway corridors (Routes 29 and 58) has led to a general weakening of the economic strength of the downtown core. The Hotel Danville, now adaptively re-used, remains representative of the zenith of social and economic advancement attained by the city on the eve of the Great Depression, a level of community wealth and industrial strength never recaptured in the post-war decades.

The Hotel Danville is an important architectural monument reflecting the greatest and final urban development "boom" of the evolution of the City of Danville. The longstanding and traditional use of the site as the focal point of public affairs and social interaction, combined with the visual and architectural prominence of the present buildings, establishes this property as a significant element of Danville's urban form. The multiple themes of local commerce and municipal government development, the relationship with local and regional travel and lodging patterns, and the introduction of technological achievements in film entertainment and radio broadcasting are all woven within the significance of this building.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cahill, Mary and Grant, Gary. Victorian Danville - Fifty-Two Landmarks: Their Architecture and History. Womack Press. Danville, VA. 1977. P. 94.
2. The name "William M. Poindexter, Washington, DC", appears on (partial) original architectural drawings of the Danville Municipal Building/City Market, located in the Department of Engineering and Planning, City of Danville, VA.
3. Southland Magazine. "Danville Then and Now." "Our City Market - An Institution." Fox Publications. Danville, VA. 1966. P. 12.
4. Greater Danville. The official organ of the Danville, VA Chamber of Commerce. Vol. 1, No. 4. May, 1926. P. 12.
5. Hairston, L. Beatrice W. A Brief History of Danville, Virginia 1728-1954. The Dietz Press, Inc. Richmond, VA. 1955. P. III.
6. Cahill, Mary and Grant, Gary. Victorian Danville - Fifty-Two Landmarks: Their Architecture and History. Womack Press. Danville, VA. 1977. P. 94.
7. Greater Danville. The Official Organ of the Danville Chamber of Commerce. Vol. 1, No. 2, March, 1926. P. 1.

And

Original construction-in-progress photographs set (9 views in 8 x 10 black and white) 1926. Located in the Department of Engineering and Planning, City of Danville, VA.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 8

Item number 8

Page 4

8. Correspondence from Hugh T. Clements, Clements and Parker, Inc., Danville, VA, October 23, 1980, to John L. Allen, Myerson/Allen and Company, Boston, MA. Clements was the agent for Clements and Parker, Inc., and son of Charles B. Clements, builder of the Hotel Danville, 1926-28.
9. Ibid.
10. 50th Anniversary Souvenir 1930-1980. WBTM/1930. Danville, VA. Vertical file (Danville: Radio). Public Library, City of Danville.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 9

Item number 9

Page 1

PRIMARY SOURCES

Cahill, Mary and Grant, Gary. Victorian Danville - Fifty-Two Landmarks: Their Architecture and History (Danville, VA: Womack Press, 1977).

Correspondence from Hugh T. Clements, Clements and Parker, Inc., Danville, VA, October 23, 1980, to John L. Allen, Myerson, Allen and Company, Boston, MA. Clements was the agent for Clements and Parker, Inc., and son of Charles B. Clements, builder of the Hotel Danville, 1926-28.

Southland Magazine. "Danville Then and Now." "Our City Market - An Institution." (Danville, VA: Fox Publications, 1966).

50th Anniversary Souvenir 1930-1980. WBTM/1930. Danville, VA. Vertical file (Danville: Radio). Public Library, City of Danville.

Greater Danville. The Official Organ of the Danville, VA Chamber of Commerce. Vol. 1, No. 4. May, 1926.

Hairston, L. Beatrice W. A Brief History of Danville, Virginia 1728-1954. (Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, Inc., 1955).

Original construction-in-progress photographs set (9 views in 8 x 10 black and white) 1926. Located in the Department of Engineering and Planning, City of Danville, VA.

The name "William M. Poindexter, Washington, DC" appears on (partial) original architectural drawings of the Danville Municipal Building/City Market, located in the Department of Engineering and Planning, City of Danville, VA.

GENERAL REFERENCES

Fountain, Clara G. Danville A Pictorial History. (Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Co., 1979).

Hagan, Jane Gray. The Story of Danville. (New York: Stratford House, 1950).

Pollock, Edward I. Illustrated Sketch Book Danville, VA. Petersburg, VA, 1885.

MAPS

1. Sanborn Map of Danville, VA. 1899  
Sanborn Map Company  
11 Broadway  
New York, NY

2. Ibid. 1954

ONE COPY OF THIS FORM  
EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

Continuation sheet 10

Item number 9

Page 2

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HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS/ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

1. Construction-in-Progress photographic set (9 views) 1926.  
Department of Engineering and Planning  
City of Danville, VA
2. Architectural Drawings - Danville Municipal Building/City Market  
Ibid.
3. Original Architectural Drawings of Hotel Danville  
Ibid.

ONE NO. 1001-0018  
EXP. 12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior  
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HOTEL DANVILLE, Danville, Virginia

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Continuation sheet 11

Item number 10

Page 1

ALL that certain real property in the City of Danville, Virginia, described as follows:

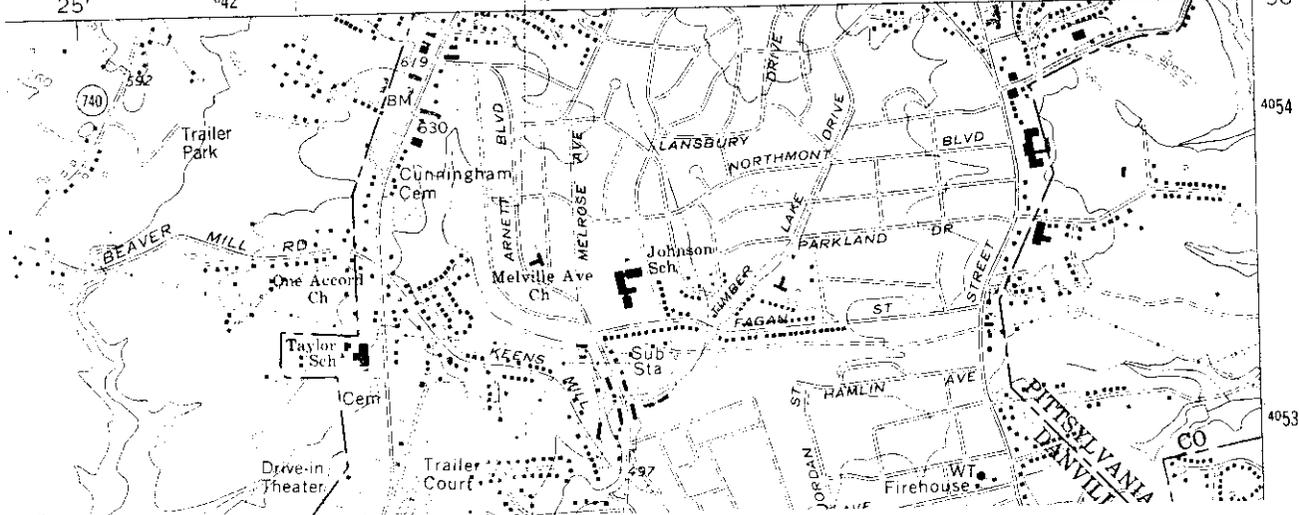
BEGINNING at point "A", as shown on Plat of Survey for Clements, Chism & Parker, Inc., dated June 4, 1936, made by C. L. Scott, City Engineer, of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Danville, Virginia in Deed Book 166, page 508, at the intersection of the northern line of Main Street with the western line of Floyd Street; thence along Main Street S.  $49^{\circ} 25'$  . 78.5 feet to point marked "B" on said map; thence N.  $40^{\circ} 34' 33''$  W. 208.07 feet to point marked "BB" on said map; thence following the wall of the Armory Building of City of Danville N.  $52^{\circ} 58'$  E. 43.44 feet to a corner in said wall; thence S.  $38^{\circ} 13'$  E. 11.96 feet to point "E" on said map; thence N.  $52^{\circ} 50'$  E. along a line which coincides with the wall of said Armory Building at a point 12.04 feet from Point "E" in the direction above referred to for a distance of 67.49 feet to point "F" on said map; thence still following the wall of the said Armory Building N.  $74^{\circ} 06'$  E. 52.99 feet to point "G" on said map, at the corner of said Armory Building and on the westerly margin of Floyd Street; thence along the westerly margin of Floyd Street S.  $15^{\circ} 21'$  E. 89.71 feet to point "H" on said map; thence continuing along Floyd Street S.  $14^{\circ} 46'$  E. 95.57 feet to point "A" on said map, and the place of beginning; being, in fact, composed of a parcel of land conveyed to Clements, Chism & Parker, Incorporated, by the City of Danville by its deed dated February 26, 1926, of record in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 130, at page 255, and a second small triangular strip of land extending along the westerly boundary of Floyd Street, conveyed to Clements, Chism & Parker, Incorporated, by the City of Danville by its deed dated July 18, 1936, recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 166, at page 401, less a portion of said property conveyed as aforesaid and reconveyed to the City of Danville for the purpose of constructing its Armory Building thereon and fully described in a deed dated July 3, 1931, recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 149, at page 58, reference being made to said deeds for all covenants and agreements therein contained. The said property is subject to the alley rights over a strip of land 16 feet in width and 21 feet in width in the rear of said property, reserved by the City of Danville in its deed to Clements, Chism & Parker, Incorporated, dated February 26, 1926 and recorded as aforesaid; and is further subject to the provisions of an Agreement between Clements & Parker, Incorporated, and American National Bank & Trust Company of Danville, dated May 20, 1971, recorded in said Clerk's Office in Deed Book 493, at page 282 relating to a back-fill and containing certain covenants and agreements affecting the said parties along their common boundary, said bank owning the property along the northwesterly side of the property of Clements & Parker, Incorporated; and is further subject to the encroachment of any portions of the building thereon upon public streets, alleys, or otherwise.

DANVILLE QUADRANGLE  
VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5157 III NE  
(BLAIRS)

25' 642 643

79°22'30"  
36°37'30"



USGS 7.5' quadrangle  
Danville, VA-NC

(scale:1:24000)  
1965 (PR 1978)

HOTEL DANVILLE, 600 Main Street, Danville, VA ET

UTM References:

17/643600/4050050

